

The nasal aperture is wide and capacious, and nearly circular, owing it would seem to the very divergent state or distance of the nasal processes of the superior maxillæ from each other; the separation being to the full extent of an inch, which is an unusual width for so small a skull. Nasal bones large and prominent, with a good bridge-like convexity. The styloid processes, which in a full grown male adult have often only a ligamentous connection to the temporal bones, have here an ossific union, and are withal unusually long and firm, considering the age and sex of the individual. The great foramen at the base of the skull is elongated from before backwards, and would seem to correspond with the compressed sides of the head, and projecting state of the occipital bone, on which the organs of amateness and philoprogenitiveness are rather fully developed.

The only marked peculiarity observable in the lower jaw is the recedent chin, which being on a contrary inclination to the facial line, is a further departure from the Grecian ideal model of beauty, while it is a strong characteristic mark of Ethiopian descent.

The vomer or bone forming the partition of the nose was found loose in the cranial vault, and there is little doubt, must have been forced there at the time of embalmment, when the ethmoid bone was broken down, to allow of the removal of the brain and contents of the skull, which, it is evident, could only have been disposed of through the chamber of the nose.

In my examination of this head, it appears to me, that the leading characters of the Caucasian variety of the human race (under which both ancient and modern Egyptian are included) in this individual instance are far from being prominent, or distinct; and as some of the peculiar traits that characterize the Ethiopian formation, (taking it in its wide extended sense,) on the other hand, are most conspicuous, it is not unlikely that the subject of comparison may be of mixed origin, and probably of Egyptian and Abyssinian descent.

IV.—*Memorandum on the Fœtus of the Squalus Maximus.* By
Dr. J. T. PEARSON, Curator.

This specimen of the fœtus of a shark having been sent to me by Mr. J. C. WILSON, I have put it up in spirits, and have now the pleasure of presenting it, in his name, to the Asiatic Society.

The species appears to be the *Squalus Maximus* of Linnæus; and Mr. WILSON states in his note that "a shark of 11 feet in length was

caught by the *Middies* of the Hashemy on her last voyage here : on being cut open, there were no less than 43 youngsters disclosed to view, all alive and frisky. Two of them were *embalmed* in the way you see by Mr. DAWSON one of the middies, and by him presented to me. It was the opinion of those on board, from the appearance of the young folks, that they must have been occasional visitors of the salt ocean, and had only retired to rest when discovered."

Upon this latter point it may be remarked, that setting aside the impossibility of such a thing on other accounts, the specimen is, so far as a mere external examination can decide, in the foetal state ; and, consequently, unfitted for a residence for any time, however short, in the water. Nor is such an idea in accordance with what we know of the ovoviviparous fishes, being able to seek for nourishment themselves, and altogether independent of their mother, immediately upon their being ejected from the womb.

June 3, 1835.

V.—*Result of the Observations made on the Tides at Madras, from the 31st May, to the 10th October, 1821, by means of a Tide-guage fixed near the north-east angle of the Fort.*

Phases and Age of the Moon.	Time of High-water.		Surface of the Water below the Guage mark.						Difference between high and low water.	
			At H. W.		At L. W.		Mean level.			
	h.	m.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Full and Change.	8	58	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	11	6	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
2nd — 16th, ..	9	26	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	1	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd — 17th, ..	10	0	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
4th — 18th, ..	10	30	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
5th — 19th, ..	11	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
6th — 20th, ..	11	42	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	2	6	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
7th — 21st, ..	12	12	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
8th — 22nd, ..	12	30	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	2	5
9th — 23rd, ..	1	21	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
10th — 24th, ..	3	6	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11th — 25th, ..	4	45	6	6	8	3	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
12th — 26th, ..	5	24	6	7	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
13th — 27th, ..	6	25	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
14th — 28th, ..	7	11	5	11	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
29th, ..	7	37	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	4
Average mean level and lift, ..			5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	6	10	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Madras Herald of the 3rd June, 1835, whence the above table is extracted, remarks : that " until the 29th of July, the observations